

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Tanshinone IIA Alleviates CCL2-Induced Learning memory and Cognition Impairment in Rats: A Potential Therapeutic Approach for HIV-Associated Neurocognitive Disorder”

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Following the publication of the article “Tanshinone IIA Alleviates CCL2-Induced Learning memory and Cognition Impairment in Rats: A Potential Therapeutic Approach for HIV-Associated Neurocognitive Disorder” [1], the authors identified that the incorrect images were presented in Figures 8(d) and 8(g). Figure 8(g) was mistakenly duplicated with Figure 8(f), and Figure 8(d) was incorrectly taken from a different experiment. The authors explained that the error occurred during manuscript preparation and apologize for any inconvenience caused. The correct figure is as follows

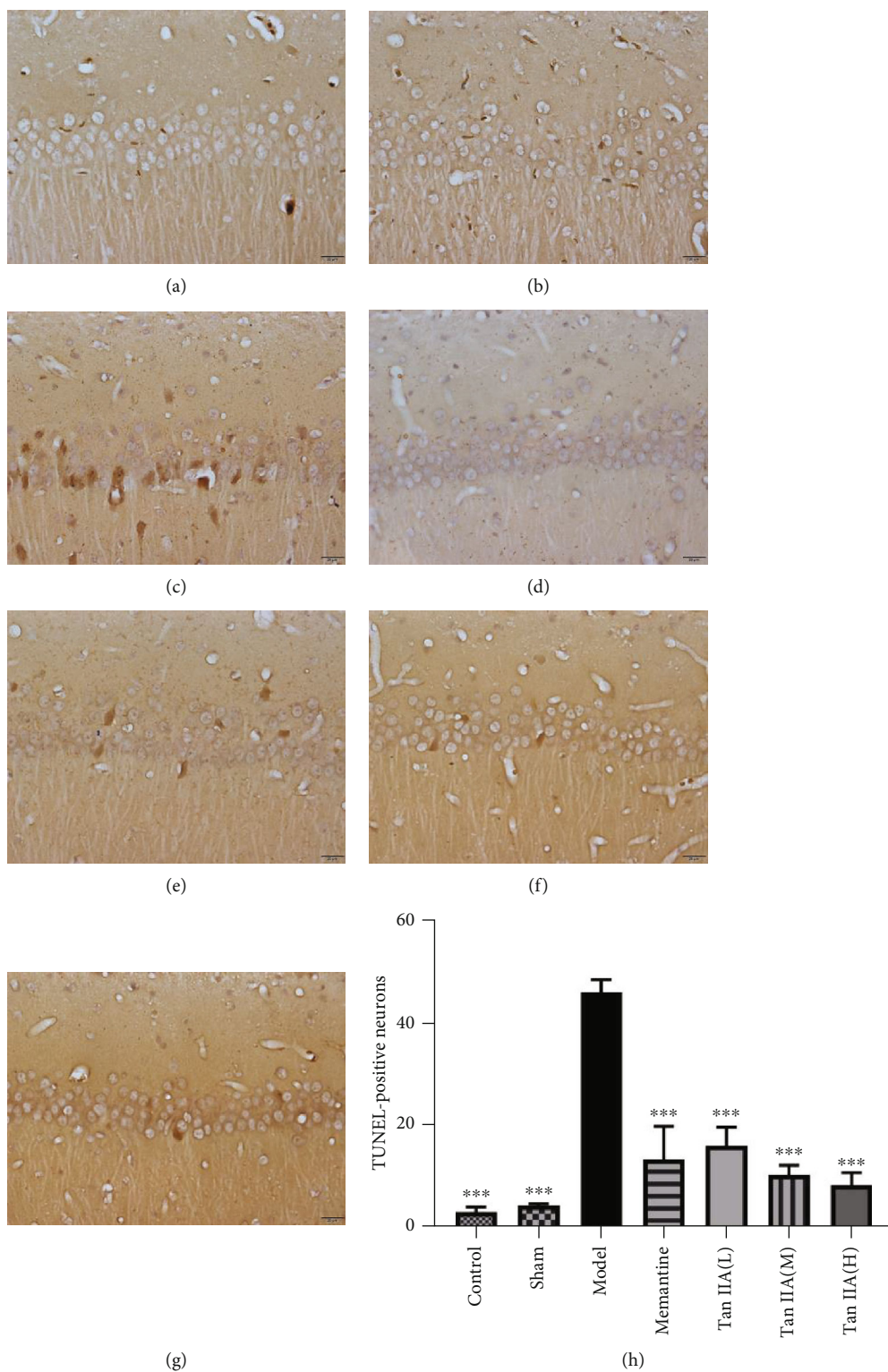


FIGURE 8: Cell apoptosis of hippocampal tissues in rats among the seven groups. (a–g) Representative 400× images of the TUNEL staining. TUNEL staining showed that Tan IIA reduced CCL2-induced cell apoptosis in the hippocampus CA1 areas, and the brown nuclei represented TUNEL-positive cells. (h) Cell apoptosis rate among seven groups. The results are expressed as mean ± SEM, $n = 3$. *** $p < 0.001$ versus the model group (Tan IIA(L): 25 mg/kg, Tan IIA(M): 50 mg/kg; Tan IIA(H): 75 mg/kg). (a) Control. (b) Sham. (c) Model. (d) Memantine. (e) Tan IIA(L). (f) Tan IIA(M). (g) Tan IIA(H).

References

- [1] Y.-j. Liao, J.-m. Chen, J.-y. Long, Y.-j. Zhou, B.-y. Liang, and Y. Zhou, "Tanshinone IIA Alleviates CCL2-Induced Learning memory and Cognition Impairment in Rats: A Potential Therapeutic Approach for HIV-Associated Neurocognitive Disorder," *BioMed Research International*, vol. 2020, Article ID 2702175, 15 pages, 2020.